

the entire line at such office—although some of the roads may be located wholly or in part within other collection districts.

The per centage is to be paid by railroads on receipts from transportation of troops, as well as from any other class of passengers.

NO. 27—IN REGARD TO AUCTIONEERS.

A regularly licensed auctioneer can sell the goods of a licensed dealer's store; but he can not sell the goods, wares, &c., of an unlicensed dealer, who is subject to a license tax, at his (the dealer's) place of business, without being subject to the penalty.

An auctioneer can sell such goods as are not usually included in the stocks of dealers, wherever such goods may be situated, without taking special license therefor.

NO. 28—STAMP TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

The item marked "Express," on page 89 of the Excise Law, was not intended to embrace the freight business on railroads and ordinary wagoners, but is limited to persons who are express carriers and not merely common carriers, under the law. The distinction is very well known in practical business. The express carrier is usually expected to take parcel, box or bundle, from the house or place of business of the consignor to the house or place of business of the consignee, while a railway company receives and delivers goods only at its own stations.

In the absence of specific language in the statutes, authorizing the broader construction, I must hold, that persons and companies engaged in transporting goods over the country, as such business is usually performed by railway corporations, are not liable to the payment of a stamp tax, upon the receipt given for such goods. I am also of opinion, that the first item in schedule B, does not include such receipts for freight as are usually given by railway companies.

A receipt is no doubt, in a technical sense, an agreement or contract, but in the ordinary use of language, this close construction does not hold. Had Congress intended to include receipts it would have been easy to have so provided in plain language.

NO. 29—IN REGARD TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1. Each insurance policy, whether fire or marine, must be stamped.

2. An open policy will require but one stamp, where the risks, entered under such policy, are all upon property shipped by, or consigned or belonging to the policy holder.

3. Whenever certificates, or other evidences of insurance, are issued by the holder of an open policy, every such paper must bear an appropriate insurance stamp.

4. Whenever an insurance company refunds to the holder of an open policy, any part of the premium, because the policy has not been used in full, the amount so refunded may be deducted from the premium received during the quarter, and the tax to the government may be paid upon the remainder. Provided, that this regulation shall not apply to money so refunded, on which the tax to the government shall not have been previously paid.

5. Dividends paid by mutual insurance companies, in scrip or money, to the insured, upon expiring or expired policies, are subject to a tax of three per cent, under sec. 82.

6. The agents of insurance companies, located within the United States, are, in consequence of such agency, commercial brokers, nor do they appear to be taxable under the law. Foreign agents are taxable under sec. 85.

NO. 30—IN REGARD TO STAMPS UPON INSTRUMENTS.

In stamping promissory notes or other instruments requiring stamps, under the provisions of the excise law, two or more of a smaller denomination may be used in numbers sufficient to amount to the sum of the stamp required; provided, that they are of the kind denominated for the kind of instrument to which the stamps are applied.

CERTIFICATES.

A stamp will be required upon every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity.

Certificates, warrants, orders, and drafts, by one State officer upon another, for the purpose of carrying on the internal business of the government, are not subject to a stamp tax.

The same rule applies to the certificates, orders, &c., of county, city and town officers.

Messages transmitted by telegraph and railroad companies over their own wires, on their own business, for which they receive no pay, are not taxable.

NO. 31—EXTRACT FROM AN ACT PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 37TH CONGRESS, CHAPTER 163, SECTION 24, APPROVED JULY 16, 1862, RELATING TO THE VALIDITY OF UNSTAMPED INSTRUMENTS EXECUTED PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 1, 1862.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That in the 95th section of the act entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, and (to) pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, be so amended that no instrument, document or paper made, signed or issued prior to the 1st day of January, 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect: Provided, however, that no instrument, document or paper shall be admitted or used as evidence in any court, until the same shall have been duly stamped, nor until the holder thereof

shall have proved to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid to the collector or deputy collector of the district within which such court may be held, the sum of five dollars, for the use of the United States.

NO. 32—IN REFERENCE TO HEARING OF APPEALS BY ASSESSORS.

Assessors are not to give fifteen days to each county, but only so much time after the expiration of the notice as may be necessary. Quite likely a day or two may suffice, as in some counties there may be no appeal. The hearing will be summary and brief. Counsel should not be allowed, in ordinary cases, to argue matters at length.

NO. 33—IN REFERENCE TO PRODUCE DEALERS.

Persons buying produce, butter, eggs, &c., and forwarding the same to wholesale or commission merchants, to be sold by them, are not subject to a license tax in consequence of such buying; provided they buy for themselves. But if they buy for others, they are liable to the license, as Commercial Brokers.

NURSERY-MEN AND TREE DEALERS.

Nursery-men are required to take out licenses, as wholesale or retail dealers, as the case may be; and tree dealers, who buy to sell again, if they peddle their trees, must take out licenses as peddlers, and also as dealers, if they have places of business.

Bragg's Plantation.

The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. Times, gives the following account of the plantation of the brag rebel General:

In the vicinity of Thibodeaux is situated the plantation of Major-General Braxton Bragg. It, of course, attracted the attention of our soldiers, and his negroes seemed to have a very intelligent idea of the relation their master stood to the National troops. As our soldiers advanced, Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, of the Thirtieth Connecticut, received a word from Mrs. Bragg, that she would like to have a guard to protect her property. This request was promptly complied with; and when Colonel Warner came up, two men of his regiment were pacing quietly before the door of the mansion. They had, however, arrived too late to save the property entire. The negroes had taken advantage of the opportunity to break open the closets, invade the bureau, rip open the feather and moss beds in search of treasure, and otherwise destroy the valuables in the different rooms. Upon Colonel Warner's appearance, Mrs. Bragg, with some excitement, commenced expressing "her mind." I knew this lady, many years ago, long before she was married, and few women were handsomer or more eloquent with the tongue. I can therefore readily imagine that Colonel Warner got the worst of it, so far as words were concerned; at any rate, I venture to remark that she had the "last say." Colonel Warner suggested that it was a sad time; the lady said, "No one asked the National troops to come in this vicinity, and why were they there?" "Because," said the Colonel, "our duty, and my duty, which I learned from your once honored husband, taught me to follow my flag, and defend every portion of my country." Mrs. Bragg insisted that the Yankees were intruders and invaders of the South. The Colonel replied in courteous language, that he could not understand his position in that light, and incidentally remarked that, as an old friend of General Bragg's, he would have been pleased to see him. At this allusion the lady's dark and sparkling eyes flashed, and she said, "If you would see General Bragg, you should meet him in the West and not here on his plantation." The Colonel, with a little malice, replied, "that our Western troops had been trying to meet General Bragg, but that their efforts had not been altogether successful." Hereupon the lady demanded protection, and getting in a carriage, rode beyond the immediate lines of our troops—sad, no doubt, to feel that her husband, and the trusted friend of General Taylor, and the hero of one of the best fought battles on our continent, was now fleeing out of Kentucky a defeated rebel. She could find no comfort in her ruined home, no consolation in the fact that her estate was gone forever—if, indeed, she thought at all deeply or seriously, she would admit that she adored her husband for the very qualities which he sacrificed forever, when he turned against his country and its flag.

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Her noble people have contributed \$500,000 to the United States Sanitary Committee. California, which the rebels hoped to have as an ally, is one of the best working loyal States in the Union.

Southern Kentucky is pretty well cleaned of guerrillas. Col. BRUCE and SHACKLEFORD hold Hopkinsville with a large force, and the Federal troops have broken up all the gangs along Green River.

The Evansville Journal says, that "in many cases one hundred and twenty officers are drawing pay for commanding two hundred privates." Let the Government put a stop forthwith to this gross wrong.

A TRICK OF THE ENEMY.—We mentioned a few days ago that we had trustworthy information from correspondents in England, of several iron-clad and other vessels building in English and Scotch dockyards for the rebel navy. Since then we have taken pains to inquire into the present condition of these vessels, and we have the best assurance that not one of them is in such a state of forwardness as to make her available to the rebels before next spring or summer.

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Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. HERCULE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1862.

Probable Revolution in England.

While the rebels are hoping that the distress in the English cotton-manufacturing districts will force Great Britain to interfere in our civil war, the Philadelphia Press thinks it much more likely that the laboring classes in that oppressed country will rebel against their tyrants. It is astonishing to see what enormous taxes are paid by the English people to support their aristocracy in splendor. The Press says that "including the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and not reckoning her various rent-free furnished castles and palaces, Queen Victoria's salary is \$2,025,000 a year. Pretty well for one person, all of whose children have been, or are to be, provided for out of the taxes squeezed out of poor John Bull. The Duke of Sutherland and Devonshire, and the Marquis of Westminster, respectively, have incomes twice as large as the Queen's. Set against this the amount doled out in law-exacted charity, to the starving serfs of the Lancashire cotton-lords. The measure of England's justice and liberality to her operatives, when they are driven from the mills, and compelled to ask help from the State, is from twenty-two to thirty-six cents a week. This is the average supplied to men, women, and children, to keep them in food, rent, clothes, fuel, and medicine in the most inclement season."

News, Etc.

Our budget of local news is exceedingly meagre this morning. A gentleman who left McMinnville on last Friday says that HARRIS was there, looking exceedingly downcast and careworn. It is the general impression of the rebel citizens that their army will fall back, and many of them are collecting their negroes and other property and preparing to fly from the approaching Union army. It is reported, also, that some four hundred of MORGAN'S horse-thieves left their rendezvous at BEARD'S Mills, some seven miles from Lebanon, on the Murfreesboro' road, last Friday morning, and started to attack a small party of Gen. THOMAS'S division, who were on this side of the river, at Wood's Ferry. Our soldiers got word of their approach, and crossed the river, leaving their tents on this side, and prepared to welcome the gang with cannon. When the guerrillas dashed up, a few rounds of shell were thrown among them, which scattered them in all directions, killing ten of the party. MORGAN left his camp with his whole force that night, and started in the direction of Cumberland river, with the intention, it is thought, of injuring the railroad. If he tries that game he will find himself not in a bed of roses. The fact is, MORGAN is now at an age when he ought to go home, sober down, join the church, marry, and spend the rest of his days in penitence and prayer.

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Sketch of the Remarks of Hon. Horace Maynard, in the Methodist Church, on Friday Night.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brownlow's address, the audience called loudly for Mr. Maynard, who responded in substance as follows: We regret that indisposition prevents us from writing out our notes as fully as we would wish.

Mr. Maynard remarked that if there were any secessionists present, they were doubtless painfully exercised in their minds, lest the speech just delivered would injure the Union cause! The welfare of the Union cause appeared to be an object of deep solicitude with men whose hearts overflowed with bitterness towards the Federal Government. These revilers of the Union and the national flag were continually admonishing loyal men to be prudent and cautious. Well, we intend to be prudent and cautious. Twice before have I been in Nashville since the Presidential election. In the spring of 1861, before any State action had been taken to authorize secession, I came to Murfreesboro, on my way to Nashville. On the way I saw soldiers passing and repassing. Armed troops were on the march everywhere. At Murfreesboro I met a regiment hastening on to fight for the South. Old friends, who had hitherto professed the most ardent loyalty, and united with me in my forebodings, and in deprecating the awful calamities of disunion, met me on the street, and turned coldly aside, with averted looks, and some even counselled violence to me. Arriving at Nashville, I found soldiers marching, and the people intensely excited. The big rebel organ, the Union and American, in whose tracks the other papers of the city servilely followed, advised the people to look after me. The man with whom I had canvassed the State during the preceding fall, as Elector, came to me by night and admonished me of my peril; and those who had spoken loudly with me for the Union, passed me by, in public, as a leper—as one smitten with the plague, whose touch would be contamination and death. Even then they had raised the flag of treason, and branded with dark suspicion all who protested against the deed. They who, in coming years, shall read the history of those days, will be apt to conclude that there is some truth in the old doctrine of the transmigration of souls; so exactly do the events of one period reproduce those of another. You have read in the history of the French Revolution, how MIRABEAU, ROBESPIERRE, and DANTON, under pretence of asserting public rights and liberty, enacted the darkest series of enormities of all kinds, that the world ever witnessed. So the leaders of this rebellion, the justification of the blackest villainies; all who opposed their wicked usurpations they called abolitionists and Yankees. Whoever dared question the conduct of ISHAM G. HARRIS and his Military Board was denounced as a traitor to the South, and forced to fly. Many men who disapproved their acts as long as they dared, now joined in the hue and cry of their minions for fear of suspicion. All this you know, by sad experience. I speak of facts with which you are familiar. These rebels went on from tyranny to tyranny. You dared not hold back, lest you should be scourged and banished. This city was filled with men of Northern birth, who had carried on business successfully here, and amassed fortunes, and these men either had to fly, or by excessive zeal in the Southern cause, obtained the privilege of remaining and leading a dog's life. Too many alas! chose the latter course, and forfeited their claim to manhood. Such was the Capital of Tennessee in the Spring of 1861. It was an awful period. Look over an old file of the Union and American, and be astonished at the despotism and thrall then established over you.

I came again to Nashville last Spring, when the Federal army was here like a guardian angel to succor and protect. The boastful rebel army had vanished. Harris had deserted you, and fled like a miserable coward, and many fled with him, chased by the angry spectres of their own guilty consciences. At large concourse of citizens, I was called on to speak. I appealed to the published report of my remarks, in confirmation of my declaration that I then advised the Federal, civil and military authorities to practice moderation, and conciliation; that I urged our soldiers not to molest private property, or turn aside to crush a flower, upon their march, that I exhorted my Union friends to be forbearing and forgiving in their hour of triumph, and although they had been insulted and trodden down to be magnanimous and merciful. And these counsels were heartily responded to, for such were the feelings of the Union men; they had no disposition to punish their oppressors in kind. Conscious of the overwhelming power of the Federal Government, and knowing that it could crush its puny enemies to powder, they pardoned, like generous victors. The President then gave us a Military Governor. You all remember who he was. Had I received that appointment I might have been charged with a feeling of political indifference, and the same charge might have been preferred against Governor CAMPBELL. Mr. Bell had fled from the city—is flying now—though why, no man can divine, for there is not a soul, within or without the Union army, who would think of raising a hand against him any more than of assaulting a child-bearing woman. Who was appointed Governor? The man who had been the constant idol of a majority of the people of Tennessee; who had been your Representative in Congress, your

Governor, your United States Senator, and who, had the voice of Tennessee prevailed in the Democratic National Convention, in 1860, would to-day be President of the United States. (Loud applause.) You Democrats who profess to fear that Governor JOHNSON "will injure the Union cause," recollect well that your party, in this State, instructed its delegates to vote for JOHNSON, in the National Convention, and they did so again and again. You approved his course then. Who has changed since that time? If you are a candid rebel, tell me if the President could have made a better selection. I fear no charge of inconsistency for being found by his side, after a life of party opposition, and laboring with him in the work of preserving the Union. The charge of inconsistency has already been fully met by Mr. Brownlow. What was Governor JOHNSON'S first act? He issued an earnest and affectionate address to the people of Tennessee, in which he offered amnesty to all who had wandered from the path of duty, and let bygones be bygones, if they would return to their loyalty. Has not the Governor faithfully kept his promise? If any man thinks he has broken it, let him come forward and show it. You rebels know that your wives and children were protected. You and your families traveled back and forth unmolested by Federal power. You came to the city and traded freely, and transacted your business unmolested. In the meantime, what were you doing? Were you also laboring to restore peace and prosperity to the State? No; on the contrary you were assembling secretly, in back-rooms, and plotting to destroy the very power which was protecting you; sending letters out by negroes, conveying information to the leaders of guerrilla parties, and telling them where to intercept wagon-trains, railroad-trains, how and when to surprise and capture ungarded parties of convalescent soldiers, trains of ambulances, and the like. Your instigation the guerrillas destroyed great numbers of railroad bridges, burned cars, and ruined other property belonging to the State. You aided these outlaws in capturing mails, and invited the rebel army to come in and re-take the city. You rebels who feared "JOHNSON'S appointment would injure the Union cause," and who will stand on the street-corners to-morrow, and bewail the wickedness of Brownlow;—a few days ago you were trying to make fair weather with the guerrillas—were uncertain whether to prepare breakfast or supper for Bragg's army, and passed by your Union neighbors without recognition, hoping that in a few hours the rebel army would enter the city, and the loyalists be forced to fly—you who have talked and acted with such treachery, know in your hearts that you have acted basely of the meanest and vilest sort. Once you would have struck the man in the mouth who had dared to say you were capable of such deceit and baseness. How are you regarded by all honest men? What does an impartial world think of your conduct? It is a familiar principle of law, that when several men combine for an unlawful object, they all become responsible for every act, resulting from that combination, which may be committed by any one of their number, whether they be participants in that act or not, or even if it met their disapproval. Now apply this principle to the case of these rebels in Nashville. You Merchants who have given thousands to destroy the Government. You women who have made flags for rebel regiments, and helped to equip their armies—who have conspired and acted with traitors over the South, with desperate villains, with savages, educated it may be, but still with barbarous instincts and purposes—tell me, what did these fellow traitors of yours do in East Tennessee? While I was counselling moderation, in Nashville, my wife and children were at home in Knoxville. I was charged with nothing save loyalty; as for my wife and children nothing was alleged against them, except that she was my wife, and I was their father? But your rebel authorities issued an edict for them to leave in thirty-six hours. Scarcely was time allowed for them to gather up their little household goods. My wife had two favorite home servants. She took them with her to the cars, and paid their fare, when the military authorities ordered them to be dragged away. Men who complain of LINCOLN'S proclamation, will be very angry at this, and say that a LINCOLN has no business to own negroes. You will judge that I owe the rebels little thanks. Not one week ago I saw the children of my friend, Mr. BROWNLOW, longing and weeping to return home. Hundreds of like barbarities have been perpetrated in East Tennessee by these rebel miscreants. Men have been shot in many instances, in their own houses, have been tied up to trees and inhumanly whipped, while their wives and daughters were outraged in their presence. An instance was related to me, a few days ago, in Cincinnati, by an officer of one of the East Tennessee regiments, of an aged Union man who was dragged from his house by rebel soldiers, and tied to a tree, and brutally murdered, while his daughters were violated before his eyes. Who are responsible for these villainies? The rebel government is responsible, and you who have aided and countenanced them are guilty with it before God and your country. The time is fast coming when you insolent lordlings will be made to answer for these outrages. Vengeance shall not sleep forever. The Federal army will pass and justice will resume its sway, and in its terrible march you will be crushed to the earth. These atrocities, which are at enmity with the human race, will be punished, and you will pay the penalty. The avenger is at hand. Suppress your rebellion should

even prove successful, and you men who are so fond of travel, should ever cross the line, and set foot upon the soil of the loyal States, that moment retribution would overtake you; for an army of avengers, full of undying hate, would track your footsteps forever, and wreak their vengeance upon you.

Once more I have come to your city. You have made a faithful effort to bring your guerrilla friends back, but all in vain. Our faithful Governor has proved that you were correct in your estimate of his character, of his firmness and self-reliance, which wavered not in the presence of imminent peril. He was no coward to desert you like that poltroon Harris. He has remained with you through the darkest and apparently hopeless hours; and let me tell you, he will be with you to the end. I hear it said that some Federal soldiers have committed excesses in foraging. Well, remember that you invited war—you invoked it, you defied it—you laughed it to scorn, when it came with infant tread, last March. You were not satisfied with that, and wanted more and to bring it on yourselves again, you stirred up mischief. There is a verse which says:

"The Mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

And you rebels will be the grist. Unless this war be stopped, and these armies be importuned to leave, you may as well depart from the country, and leave it as unoccupied land, to be reoccupied by other inhabitants. You have acted the part not only of knaves but of fools, for you are the dupes of men more cunning than yourselves. Why did you not keep this war away from your soil? Why did you not force it to be confined to the place where it originated—in the Cotton States? Oh no, you wanted to crush out Union men in Tennessee, and so you started an avalanche which will grind you to powder. These are awful times. It is as though the wrath of God was let loose upon our nation. You madly unbolted the caverns of his thunder and are not astonished that you are the first victims of its power. I intend that you shall look the consequences full in the face. You shall not be weeping over a plundered corn field, or lamenting a slaughtered deer, while the State groans with your own villainies. There is no hope—you are sealed—hide yourselves—fly from the country. You who have brought these curses upon the country have no hope of pardon. Your deluded followers, impulsive youths and giddy girls, will be forgiven and received back into society, but as for you, conspirators in the rebellion, take your flight—make it long—make it precipitate. There is no use in mincing words at an hour like the present. One side or the other has to go under—the Nation must survive or perish. To exterminate traitors is to destroy treason; to punish the criminal is to protect honest men. The punishment of malignant and leading rebels is the salvation of our country and her free institutions. I utter these words in no spirit of idle menace, I only admonish you of facts, and what will soon be facts, unless this rebellion ceases. We can parley no longer with treason; its fate must be made a terrible warning for all time to come. It required a long struggle to bring these convictions to me, but they are the deliberate and solemn admonitions of my duty to my countrymen, and the cause of freedom.

We are disgusted at seeing nominations for the Presidency. Let us make sure of having a country before we undertake to decide who shall be its Magistrate.

The new Turkish ambassador at Paris brings seven wives with him. The French have christened them Mesdames Monday, Tuesday, &c.—a wife for each day.

\$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM FRONT OF HOSPITAL No. 6, Sunday, P.M., November 23,

A JET BLACK HORSE.

with right hind foot white; near upon the left thigh, and some unhealed injuries on the lower part of the neck in front. He is about 15 hands high; in good condition; has a fast walk; canters and trots under the saddle.

The above reward will be paid for his recovery, the thief designated, or \$50 for the horse, or a liberal reward for information leading to his recovery.

Capt. T. J. COULTER, Quartermaster, at Gen. Palmer's Headquarters, NASHVILLE, Nov. 24th, 1862. [Nov. 24-1862]

TO SUTLERS

—AND—

WATCH DEALERS!

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE

SILVER AND GOLD

Watches, Chains, &c.,

FOR SALE AT

V. HAYES & CO'S.

No. 36 Market Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

BOY LOST!

ON SUNDAY, THE 10th OF NOVEMBER, by this boy JOHN MITCHELL, aged 9 years, strayed off or was a victim of some one, and has not since been heard of. Any person knowing the whereabouts of him, will render a great service to his mother by leaving word at this Office, and will be paid \$5 for their trouble.

Nov. 24-1862. MARY MITCHELL.

LOST.

ON SATURDAY, THE 22nd INST., A DIAMOND RING, PLAIN, of medium size (supposed to be lost in Union street).

Any person finding it, and leaving it at M. DUKES'S Jewelry Establishment, will receive a reward of Twenty Dollars.

[Nov. 24-1862]